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The reorganization of ORE, begun under General Smith as Director of Central Intelligence in 1950, did not affect the structure of the Geographic Division. There were still the three Branches: namely, Cartography, Map Library, and Map Intelligence.<sup>1</sup> The mission and functions of the Division and its parts also remained approximately the same: "1. coordinates and produces foreign geographic and map intelligence in cooperation with other components of CIA and other government departments and agencies; 2. prepares reports that evaluate the adequacy of map coverage and mapping programs of foreign areas in terms of intelligence requirements; 3. fulfills advisory and research responsibilities for geographic analyses in support of CIA operations and intelligence production; 4. coordinates requirements of the government mapping organizations for the procurement of foreign maps and charts and, by maintaining an extensive library of maps on foreign areas, provides map reference services for the CIA and other IAC agencies; 5. provides for cartographic advice, the compilation and

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[redacted] construction of special intelligence maps and graphic services in

"State-  
ment", April 7, 1951,  
(secret) in ORR support of CIA and other IAC intelligence production and presentation."<sup>2</sup>  
graphic Division  
lder, 1951-52 in  
e of CIA Records  
ter. The reason for this statement of functions is not apparent from the folder.

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Any changes in structure that may have occurred during the period from 1950 to 1952 were only on a regional basis when the subdivisions of the branches were reorganized geographically.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Interview with [redacted]March 31, 1955 in  
Historical Staff  
files.

In order to carry out its duties, the Map (or Geographic)

Division has certain basic needs for geographical and locational

data in the form of textual materials for all foreign countries.

The data collected is for use in the preparation as well as the evaluation of maps. Thus the principal topics on which information is desired include such a wide range as: 1. international and internal boundaries, territorial claims, and administrative structure of foreign countries; 2. Transportation and communications data; 3. agricultural information; 4. industrial and other economic information; 5. population and other sociological data; 6. physical geography.

<sup>4</sup>"Geographic Division

Requirements, "Geographic Intelligence These include mapping and non-mapping publications.<sup>4</sup> Their main source Requirements of the Map Division," Jan. 1951 (Confidential), pp. for obtaining information <sup>this</sup> [redacted]  
1-4, in ORR/DG folder

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<sup>7</sup>Memorandum from  
[redacted] Chief  
D/G to Executive,  
ORR on Committee  
Membership, Feb.  
26, 1951, in ORR/DG  
folder, CIA R.C.  
*(Confidential)*

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The first major structural changes in the Geographic Division since its founding, occurred on August 24, 1952 when the entire Office of Research and Reports was further reorganized.<sup>8</sup> Geography became one of the three Areas established and was entitled Geographic Research Area. The three Branches now had Division status, i. e. the Map Library Division, Cartography Division, and Geography Division. The Map Library Division was further subdivided into Procurement, Reference, and Processing Branches; the Cartography and Geography Divisions, on a geographic basis. The Inter-Agency Map Procurement

<sup>9</sup>See below, pp. 10-11. Coordination Committee<sup>9</sup> was retained with the same functions and

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*3 but part 4* unchanged. The matter of reports, projects, and editorial liaison with Reports Division in the light of the new organizational realignment led to the establishment of a Projects Review Committee of the Geographic Area. This committee consisting of the Chief, Geographic Research as chairman, the Chiefs of the three Divisions, and the Assistant to the Geography Division would meet weekly to review and accept or reject, subject to the approval of the Assistant Director, Research and Reports, all requested project proposals. Upon receiving

<sup>10</sup>More could be added here on procedures. the approval of the AD/RR, the project was officially initiated.<sup>10</sup>

This committee would also maintain a working liaison between the Reviewing and Editing Staff, D/G, and the Reports Division, and OCD in the matters of distribution of Geographic Reports and periodic

<sup>11</sup>Joint Memorandum

to AD/RR from the  
Chiefs, D/GG and D/R, production reports.<sup>11</sup>

"Joint D/GG-D/R

Recommendation for  
the Establishment of

The newly-created Chief, Geographic Research, was made respon-

Project Initiation,  
Editorial Liaison,

sible interdepartmentally in map intelligence matters to "provide

and Processing of  
Final Reports for  
Publication in the

Geography Division," centrally for the production and coordination of geographic and map

(Secret), Sept. 22,  
1952; Memo to AD/RR

(Secret) of intelligence maps and will furnish graphics support to appropriate

from Ch, GR, "Project Intelligence. He will provide for the compilation and construction  
Initiation within the  
Geographic Area,"  
Oct. 7, 1952, (Secret) of intelligence maps and will furnish graphics support to appropriate

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provide for the procurement of maps on foreign areas and for related

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D/G, "Suggested Re-  
vision of Statement map reference services for the CIA and other government organizations."<sup>12</sup>  
of Mission for D/G,"  
Memo to Executive, O/RR,  
(Secret), 2 May 1951,      Although coordination with other government agencies exists to  
ORR/DG folder, CIA  
Records Center.

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a large extent in the Map Library, [redacted],

<sup>13</sup>The Report for the  
Clark Committee has a

25X1 slightly different and the [redacted] careful attention is paid to division of duties,<sup>13</sup>  
version, with empha-  
sis on the coordina-  
ting work of the and in general, the primary purpose of the Geographic Research Area  
Division. This ver-  
sion was given by M

[redacted] is to fill the needs of the various departments of CIA. The only

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exception to this is the work that is done for [redacted]

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the fact that the largest percentage of their work is for CIA, these

figures are liable to be misleading. They cannot be considered too

accurate for two reasons: 1. the large increase in number of

pieces completed has been due to cutting down in size of the maps,

models, and other items produced. Formerly, a greater amount of

man-hours was necessary to produce one article; now, since a smaller

size is being made, naturally, less time is required to finish each

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one. 2. Reclassification of the origins of requests for its services; that is, many requests for geographic services come through a middleman in CIA. In the breakdown of the origin of requests filled,

they are listed through CIA as the ultimate destination of the  
<sup>14</sup>This last inaccuracy will be corrected beginning with FY 1955 by a new system of destination designation in which the final group benefitted will be the one

In addition to filling specific requests, the Geographic Research Area also has a report series which were rearranged in the graph should perhaps be omitted). Interview [redacted] /1952 changes so as to "differentiate between those reports that can Mar. 31, 1955.

25X1A be distributed according to a standard distribution list and are

major research reports, and those that result from specific requests for limited distribution but yet are of the stature of the Geographic Op. cit., "Joint Memo of 22 Sept. 1952, Page 2. See footnote 15 Intelligence Report."<sup>15</sup> Their regular publications are the Map Intelligence Review, MR-35; Map Intelligence Review (Secret), MR-35S;

Geographic Intelligence Report (standard distribution only), CIA/RR-G-1; Geographic Intelligence Report (limited and special distribution only), CIA/RR-GR-1; Memorandum (in response to internal requests), G/I-1;

<sup>16</sup> Ibid. Memorandum (in response to external requests), G/E-1, NIS Chapter IX.<sup>16</sup>

Their personnel policies of which they are very proud, warrant

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some attention. The group has always been a rather tightly knit

operation in this regard. Stability of personnel, many of whom entered

the group when it was in OSS, and a comprehensive training program

<sup>17</sup>The principal reasons why personnel leave are for marriage, maternity, or upgrading within the Agency.

[redacted] said Each Division has had a long-established, extensive training program that he could not recall in fifteen years, any example of outright resignation from the Agency in the Geography Division. See the exact duties expected of him. Furthermore, by additional regional interview, op. cit.

study and intensive language training, personnel are encouraged to

increase their professional competence to better serve the needs of

the Agency for geographic intelligence. Finally, there seems to be

a certain mobility within the group so that each employee has a

background of well-rounded experience in all phases of the Division's

<sup>18</sup> Ibid. work.<sup>18</sup>

Taking the organization and duties of the individual division,

it is interesting to note ~~in marking~~ that in all the years of its

existence in the Government, the titles of Cartography, Map Library

<sup>19</sup>See below. and Photo Intelligence<sup>19</sup> have never changed. However, the term Map

Intelligence causes some confusion since it has been at various times,

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called Geographic Intelligence, Map Intelligence, and Map Infor-

<sup>20</sup> See Interview, op. cit. <sup>20</sup> mation.

The Cartography Division is composed of the following Branches:

USSR Satellites Compilation, Far East Compilation, Europe/Africa

Compilation Branches, the Development and Construction Branch,

<sup>21</sup>This one has recently been transferred to OSI. <sup>21</sup> Graphics Branch, and the Special Support Branch. The last named

<sup>22</sup>Possibly this remark was established in September 1951 and assigned space and responsibil-

since this is covert/ities [redacted] The Cartography Division provides the

Agency and the State Department with cartographic support and, to

a degree, with visual aid support. They are the biggest producers

of intelligence maps in the country and have more geographers numer-

ically than all other agencies, government or non-government, com-

bined. Over the years they have expanded not only in numbers of

items produced, but more important, in filling the needs of a greater

<sup>23</sup>For facts and figures see the "Report for the Clark Committee," number of CIA units, with an especially marked increase for DD/P.<sup>23</sup> copy in Historical Staff files.

The type of map produced has gradually developed into a medium to small size map aimed at supporting a specific project. A current one has been the preparation of a series of base maps for the NIS

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program. Maps, cartograms, charts, visual aids and graphic items of

many types are produced in support of the Agency components and the

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[redacted]

Regarding the personnel of this Division, they feel the training program, in operation since fall 1950, consisting of eight weeks of concentrated training in techniques and procedures, is a notable

<sup>24</sup>Report for the Clark Committee, Chapter VI, p. 4.

success.<sup>24</sup> Occasionally, members of this group have attended several

international mapping conferences for CIA interests; and, the Chief

of the Division represents the Agency on the Board of Geographic

<sup>25</sup>See below p. 27 F.

Names.<sup>25</sup>

The Map Library is another of the early components of the Geographic Division. It is one place in which there is the clearly defined duty of coordination as such, with other agencies and departments. The main objectives of the Map Library are the maintenance of an up-to-date library of foreign intelligence maps and related materials, and the coordination of map procurement activities for the mapping agencies of the U. S. Government through the medium of

<sup>26</sup>See below p. 11 f. an IAMPOCC.<sup>26</sup>

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It is necessary to emphasize that the Map Library is concerned primarily with current maps only. In this connection, the library has one of the largest collections, other than the Library of Congress, of foreign maps in this country. CIA handles requests for other government agencies because, although the individual departments have map libraries, they tend to specialize in what is needed at that time, geared to departmental responsibilities. Nevertheless, the largest need is in CIA. However, maps that would only be of interest to the Army or Navy, for example, are not kept by this library but instead are turned over to the department concerned.

Possibly the most interesting part of this Division would be the group established to carry out the second objective of the Map Library--the Inter-Agency Map Procurement Coordination Committee. This coordinating function/only developed since coming to CIA; hence, the Committee has existed since 1947. Recently, in the Clark Report, entire responsibility for the Map Procurement Program, including policy determination and professional direction has been transferred from the Office of Chief, Geographic Research, to the Map Library

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[redacted] Division.<sup>7</sup> Strictly speaking, this is an "ad hoc" committee, never officially recognized but essential to the coordination of foreign [redacted] Interview, op. cit.; Memorandum of Feb. 26, 1951, map procurement.<sup>27</sup> op. cit.

The Committee performs just what its title says, a joint map procurement effort. The members include in addition to CIA, the Army Map Service, Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, Hydrographic Office, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Geological Survey, Library of Congress, and the Department of the Interior. The various members submit their foreign map requirements ~~their foreign map requirements~~ to this Committee which in turn sorts out duplication so that there will not be ten separate requests/for the same map to a foreign government. The list of requests is passed to the Special Assistant for Maps, Department of State (formerly Chief, Geographic

<sup>28</sup> See above pp. 2-3. Research, currently to Chief, Map Library Division). The desired 25X1A

maps are secured [redacted]

countries<sup>28</sup> and also through geographical agreements with foreign nations and commercial mapping agencies. Usually seven or more copies are requested and these come back to the Map Library for

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distribution to Army, Navy, State, etc. In conjunction with this procurement, the Map Library publishes a weekly list of the joint map acquisitions by all government agencies.

As another aspect of coordination, the CIA maintains a current card catalogue of all maps in the various departmental libraries. Then, among the members of the IAMPC there is an exchange of these cards on the content of each library. By such methods--the Committee and the system of exchanging cards--a tremendous amount of duplication in the Government is eliminated.

The Geography Division, otherwise known as Map Intelligence, concentrates on supplying evaluated map analyses and interpretations to various governmental consumers. These services were used in preparing JANIS and later in Chapter IX of the National Intelligence Survey. The Geographic Division like the Cartography Division is divided into regional areas which permits intense concentration on the geographic character of regions as well as the map coverage and map intelligence concerned with those regions.

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In 1951, there was initiated a new type of work--that of

<sup>29</sup> In an exchange of 25X1C memoranda, August 4 and 10, not seen. Approved For Release 2003/12/09 : CIA-RDP84-00022R000200080002-3 and received in this study.

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the temporary services of a member of their staff to assist in an  
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urgent project relating to [redacted]. This assign-

ment continued until May 1951 when [redacted] Chief, Geographic

Division, complained to the AD/RR that the character of this man's

work and the review of it was unknown in sufficient detail by

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[redacted] his supervisor. [redacted] suggested to the OPC representative

that this work be formalized as a project. At this, OPC had mentioned

(SAC)

that the Strategic Air Command, while using CIA for these studies,

was reported to be doing almost identical studies elsewhere. In

other words, the question arose,-to what extent should CIA do this

type of work.- If a major part is to be undertaken within CIA, [redacted]

would prefer "to have full CIA responsibility delegated to ORR in

25X1A

order that we could deal directly with SAC in the preparation of

such studies."<sup>30</sup>

Apparently, this question was debated throughout the summer by  
[redacted]  
t  
OPC. [redacted]

be re

"it a

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with studies supporting detailed operational requirements.

A special staff in 1952 began to concentrate its efforts on the determination of Soviet capabilities in Cartography, Geodesy and Photogrammetry. In connection with this type of work, the Division was already sponsoring a research program at the Mapping and Charting Research Laboratory of Ohio State University Research Foundation. The results have been the production of some important basic intelligence reports and some data used to contribute to a National Intelligence Estimate on Soviet Guided Missile capabilities.

The Division also publishes monthly the Geographic Intelligence Review (formerly the Map Intelligence Review). Since 1950, when its chief work "consisted of the preparation and coordination of NIS Chapters IX, the publication of the Map Intelligence Review, the preparation of boundary studies and reports on mapping institutions, their present duties have expanded to include the continued production of NIS, the monthly publication of the Geographic Intelligence Review which grew out of the Map Intelligence Review, the escape and evasion geographies for the military, several other types

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for DD/P area, and detailed regional analyses on the Soviet Bloc.

25X1A As an outgrowth of this work, D/G was given the responsibility for giving an orientation course to ORR personnel on the "use of maps as

25X1A an intelligence source and on the basic geographic characteristics  
<sup>32</sup>Memo from [ ] to AB/RR, Attn: of Mr. [ ] "Proposed of the areas included in the Soviet Bloc."<sup>32</sup>

Internal ORR Training  
in Geographic and Map

Intelligence," (Confidential), 5 May

1952, in ORR/DG 1952

folder in care of CIA/ Division), was set up towards the end of the Smith Administration Records Center.

and was not the result of any reorganization of ORR or the Geographic  
*or the Smith Administration for that matter.*

Research Area. Prior to the establishment of the Photo Intelligence

25X1A (D/GP)  
Division/in 1952, CIA used the services of the Photo Interpretation

Unit of the Reconnaissance Branch, Directorate of Intelligence,

<sup>33</sup>Memo to AD/RR from [ ]

Consultant, "Use of U. S. Air Force." In late 1951 and early 1952, however, it became Photo-Interpretation and Photo-Intelligence

by CIA," (Top Secret) evident for numerous reasons that new arrangements would have to April 11, 1952, p. 1.

The two organizations

that produce photo- be made in order to satisfy CIA requirements. The Air Force Unit interpretations in

Washington area and

available to CIA were: was "eager to continue supplying routine or special photo interpretation reports to CIA" but high priority Air Force projects were the Air Force (PIS/AF) and the Photo-Inter-

pretation Center, pre-tation reports to CIA" but high priority Air Force projects were Bureau of Aeronautics, U.S. Navy (PIC/USN).

CIA used PIS/AF almost increasing in such numbers that they might be compelled to curtail exclusively because of the heavy require-

ments placed on PIC their services to CIA for whom they were already stretching a point.<sup>34</sup> by the Navy.

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<sup>34</sup>  
Ibid, Appendix 1,  
p. 2.

The large demand of ORR, OCI, and OSI for photo intelligence was not being met. Moreover, their T/O was frozen, thereby increasing the work load on an already insufficient number of personnel. The major reason, however, was in the very nature of the report that the Air Force produced for CIA. These reports were just photo interpretations and not photo intelligence which CIA required. Photo interpretation reports give the result of careful study of aerial photographs by skilled personnel and are based primarily upon the evidence presented by the photographs whereas photo intelligence reports are the results of a synthesis of skilled photo interpretation with other intelligence material available about a particular installation or

<sup>35</sup>  
Ibid, p. 1.  
group of installations.<sup>35</sup> As a result, "the use of photo intelligence in support of CIA activities had not been properly exploited....

adequate analysis of this air photography is dependent upon availability of trained experts in photo analysis and interpretation with experience and understanding of the specialized fields of interest being served....many of these requirements necessitate techniques and skills not found in the photo interpretation units of the

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Department of Defense and frequently are so sensitive that the photo analysis must be restricted to the Agency..../finally/ photo interpretation work within the Department of Defense is pointed...

toward target selection and...is very limited in value for use in

<sup>36</sup>Memo from Robert Amory, Jr.

to Project Review Committee, "Staffing meeting CIA requirements."<sup>36</sup>

for Photo-Intelligence within ORR," pp.1-2,

(Secret), 15 July 1952, in ORR folder Geographic Division 25X1A  
The original remedy suggested [redacted] in his draft report  
1952, in care of CIA was that either "actual photo interpreters belonging to CIA are Records Center.

25X1A

detached for duty with this Unit, or CIA funds allotted to the Unit

<sup>37</sup>The draft of the Report is in the ORR folder "Photo Intelligence Division," and marked Secret.

The final course seemed to offer the solution because in his final report, report (marked Top Secret) was removed to Top Secret Control. TS.# 10821 25X1A

[redacted] recommended "...to have available in CIA a small team of ade-

25X1A

quately equipped skilled photo-interpreters to act with analysts....

[redacted] final Report, op. cit. in footnote/their services /should be/ available to all parts of CIA."<sup>38</sup> Whereas 33, Appendix III, p. 3.

the former solutions would resolve the problem of sufficient personnel,

the advantage of direct cooperation between photo-interpreter and

analyst in support of CIA projects would be lost. He finally recom-

mended that they augment the group at PIS/AF only if administrative

conditions prevented CIA from establishing a small group of

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<sup>39</sup>  
Ibid, Appendix III, photo-interpreters within the Agency.<sup>39</sup>  
p. 4.

The question of where within CIA would be the logical place to  
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establish this new unit was taken up. [ ] felt that the best spot

would be Graphics Register because they had charge over photographic  
since  
documents. On the other hand, /the services of such a unit were

25X1A  
direly needed by ORR analysts, [ ] believed that this being the

<sup>40</sup>  
Ibid, "Recommendations." area of greatest need, the unit should be put here.<sup>40</sup> "D/G is suggested

as a suitable place for a Photo-Intelligence Branch because it already  
maintains certain centralized intelligence production facilities; m  
members of D/G represent CIA on the Committee and Panel of the Research  
and Development Board concerned with the development of photo-inter-  
pretation keys; a member of D/G participates in the meetings of the

Inter-Agency Graphic Research Coordination Group which is concerned  
with availability of aerial and ground photography; D/G coordinated  
requirements for indices of commercial aerial photography on foreign

areas and distributes such information received through OO channels;

D/G analysts keep abreast of the extent and quality of air-photo

coverage for mapping purposes in all foreign areas; finished

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photo-analysis often results in maps and map overlays; and geographers,

as well as specialists in other fields, have long utilized photo-

interpretation as a research tool and are currently participating in

<sup>41</sup>Memo to AD/RR from

25X1A

Chief, D/G, [redacted]

"Suggestion for the development of air-photo keys."<sup>41</sup>

Photo-Intelligence

Facility," p.2, (Secret),

in ORR folder, Photo Continued inability to obtain complete information desired from  
Intelligence Division

in care of CIA Records

Center. (7 May 1952) photo analysis undertaken by the Air Force was still the chief problem

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in a memo from [redacted] Chief, D/G to Mr. Robert Amory, then

AD/RR (May 1952), bringing forward a definite plan for the establish-

ment of a "competently staffed Photo-Intelligence Branch within the

<sup>42</sup>Ibid, pp. 1-3.

Agency."<sup>42</sup> Subsequently, this solution was transmitted to the DD/I

in a memo from Mr. Amory on May 21, 1952, which reviewed the argument

<sup>43</sup>Memo from R. Amory

AD/RR, to DD/I,

"Photo-Analysis," and outlined the needs for adequate photo analysis in CIA.<sup>43</sup>

21 May 1952, (Secret),

in ORR folder, Photo

Intelligence Division, The new Division was "not envisaged as a producer of finished  
care of CIA Records

Center.

<sup>44</sup>Memo, July 15, 1952/intelligence but as an active contributor to such intelligence."<sup>44</sup>  
op. cit., Annex B,  
p. 1.

Placing it in ORR meant that the photo analysts and the substantive

analysts (who were really the main consumers) could work together in

close association, supplementing each other in the recognition of

significant detail. Here was one of the major difficulties in using

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the facilities of the Department of Defense solved; photography could be made to contribute so much more to the final intelligence product. In ORR it would aid in (a) geographic analysis of specific areas involving the study of terrain in its broadest sense; (b) the analysis of industrial and other economic installations. The Geographic Area could use it to support a series of detailed area

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studies depending on proper photo intelligence, i. e. [redacted]

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[redacted] the Economic Area of ORR needed it for the economic information to be gained from photographs. As for other CIA components, OSI required details on the research and development activities of the Soviet Union, obtainable by photographs; OCI and DDP

<sup>45</sup> Ibid, Annex A,  
pp. 1-3.

had similar needs.

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A month later, [redacted] further proposed the "Coordination of

Photo Intelligence Effort" by setting up a committee to "improve the

<sup>45a</sup> Memo from O. [redacted] 25X1A production and quality of photo interpretation for intelligence Chief, D/G, to AD/RR, 15a  
"Coordination of Photo Intelligence Effort," (Secret), June 20, 1952, p. 1, "representatives from the military services, for the purpose of in ORR folder, Photo Intelligence Division, care of CIA Records fostering maximum use of photo interpretation facilities to meet Center.

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national intelligence requirements and, of major importance, for formulating recommendations for air photographic missions to fulfill

<sup>46</sup> Ibid, Annex B, pp. 1-3. intelligence rather than solely operational, requirements."<sup>46</sup> "CIA

sponsorship of such a committee will materially aid the prestige of all photo interpretation units in the Washington area and will avoid

<sup>47</sup> Memo f [redacted] June 20, 1952, op. cit., p. 1. 25X1A inter-service frictions."<sup>47</sup> Its specific methods to avoid this

friction would be to coordinate the efforts of photo interpretation producers, mutual assistance in specific problems, etc. The Committee would concern itself with initial problems, such as, setting up a uniform reporting system for Photo Interpretation Reports, to set up

<sup>48</sup> Ibid, pp. 2-3. minimum training standards to be met, etc.<sup>48</sup>

The project was formally approved on August 4, 1952, upon recommendation of the CIA Project Review Committee in a meeting on

<sup>49</sup> July 25, 1952. The Division was officially established by November 25X1A

The ORR notice, #R-70-3, was not issued until November 2, 1952.<sup>49</sup> Its planned strength for November 2, 1953, but the Agency never issued one until first arrivals were on November 1, 1952, with the full quota being 1955 (per telephone conversation with [redacted])

[redacted] reached by May 1, 1953. Because the Photo Intelligence Division of D/GP.)

25X1A was not fully operating during the Smith Administration, a further

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evaluation of it is not made in this study.<sup>7</sup>

From time to time problems have arisen in the Division which seem to have been resolved satisfactorily. One such problem was the question of placing the Graphics Branch. For some time in the Agency there was a group called the Graphics Branch which had been shifted from one office to another. The Graphics Branch, under the Administrative Services Office, was a small unit which made all maps and graphic material in CIA prior to the time that the Geographic Division

<sup>50</sup> See above.      25X1A      1950-1951  
came over from the [redacted] At this time/more than half

<sup>51</sup> Memo from [redacted] 25X1A of its workload was in fulfillment of OIC, Training, O/SI, O/CI, O/CD, AD/RR, to Advisor for Management, "Increase/Administration, NSC, and NSRB requirements." Because they worked in Geographic Division, ORR, Table of Organization," Feb. 10, 1951, (Secret), in ORR folder, Geographic Division, 1951- any special group, no one wanted to join with them just for administrative purposes. Periodically, the Geographic Division had been approached regarding possible placement of the Graphics Section

within its organization. However, they always expressed unwillingness

<sup>52</sup> Memo from [redacted] 25X1A to such a transfer because a "large part of the Graphics Section's work was neither cartographic nor geographic in character."<sup>52</sup>  
Chief, S/PN, O/RR,  
"Placement of Graphics and Art Section  
CIA," Feb. 3, 1951,  
(Confidential), ORR

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folder, Geographic  
Division, 1951-1952,

care of CIA Records In a memo to Millikan, AD/RR on January 18, 1951, the Advisor for Center; also, see Interview with [redacted],

op. cit. Management apparently suggested, possibly as a final resort, that they

53 Advisor for Manage-

ment to AD/RR, "In- should put the group in the Publications Branch, ORR."<sup>53</sup> (The Advisor increase in Publications

Branch, ORR, T/O,"

Jan. 18, 1951, (Secret), for Management wanted the group in ORR, but the main discussion ORR folder, Geogra-

hic Division, 1951-

1952, CIA Records was where, in ORR.) Before this change could be effected, the D/G Center.

finally yielded because "it has become increasingly evident however,

that certain advantages to CIA would accrue from a transfer of this

54 Memo of Feb. 3, 1951,  
op. cit., section to the Cartography Branch, D/G...also understood that your

Staff is desirous of recommending such action."<sup>54</sup> Furthermore, it

was to be agreed that D/G would have the same "substantive control

over graphics and art work performed for all requesters that it now

55

Ibid.

has over cartographic production.<sup>55</sup> Thereupon, the AD/RR suggested

to the Advisor for Management that the group be transferred to the

Cartography Branch rather than to the Publications Branch as stated

56

Of January 18, 1951 in the previous memo.<sup>56</sup> The reasons given were that the work of the see above. For this memo, see foot-note 51.

Section is "basically dissimilar" to the Publications Branch, and

direction should rest on a branch with similar functions.

25X1 By Notice [redacted]

1951, the Geographic Division

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27

officially "took them in" administratively. This could not be called an actual "merger" in that now there was one unit where formerly there had been two. Each continued to do its own work. Also, when it became associated with the Geographic Division, the Graphics

25X1A

<sup>57</sup> See [redacted] Inter- Branch was raised to full-fledged division status by the same order.<sup>57</sup>  
 view, op. cit., p. 2.; While not within the scope of this account, it may be noted that several months ago, the Graphics Division/ Names in the Department of Interior. Early in 1951, the Department was transferred to and merged with the Graphics unit of [redacted] served notice on all its customers for foreign names, that it could OCI.

<sup>58</sup> Letter from the Director of the Division of Geography, Dept. of Interior to Dr. [redacted] not continue this research on foreign geographic names because of a cut in appropriations.<sup>58</sup> For the work of their department domestic

[redacted] CIA Representative on the BGN names were most important (the Bureau of the Budget could not see dated 13 Feb. 1951, (Confidential), in ORR folder, Geographical Division, 1951-1952, in CIA Records Center. why they should be concerned with foreign names); and if something must be eliminated, it was to be foreign names, a less vital service

25X1A

and, strictly speaking, somewhat outside their province. They believed that CIA could take over this job very logically as a "central intelligence" function. However, CIA refused, saying that they were satisfied with present arrangements and preferred to allow the situation

<sup>59</sup> Letter to Dr. Meredith Burrill, Director, Division of Geography, Dept. Interior, from [redacted] 12 Apr. 1951 25X1A  
 (Confidential), ORR/PG folder. to continue.<sup>59</sup>

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 Public law 242, cited in this letter, definitely gives Interior the authority for both

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This was not the only reason for the Agency's refusal. There had not been too much cooperation among the various agencies in supporting the program of the Board. For example, the Air Force persisted in maintaining a separate service for names in spite of Interior's legal right to carry out this work.

25X1A

[ ] recommended

25X1A

60 Memo from [ ] to [ ] that before CIA take over, this move shoudl be approved by the IAC Executive, ORR, "Foreign Names Staff Work for/to guarkantee their cooperation.<sup>60</sup> Moreover, standardizing foreign the BGN," 1 Mar. 1951, (Secret), ORR folder.

names was a necessity for CIA and other intelligence groups working

on the NIS program, but this need was not restricted to them alone.

What was the final result was not indicated in the materials used in this paper. As far as could be seen, CIA had refused, and the matter stayed there.

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